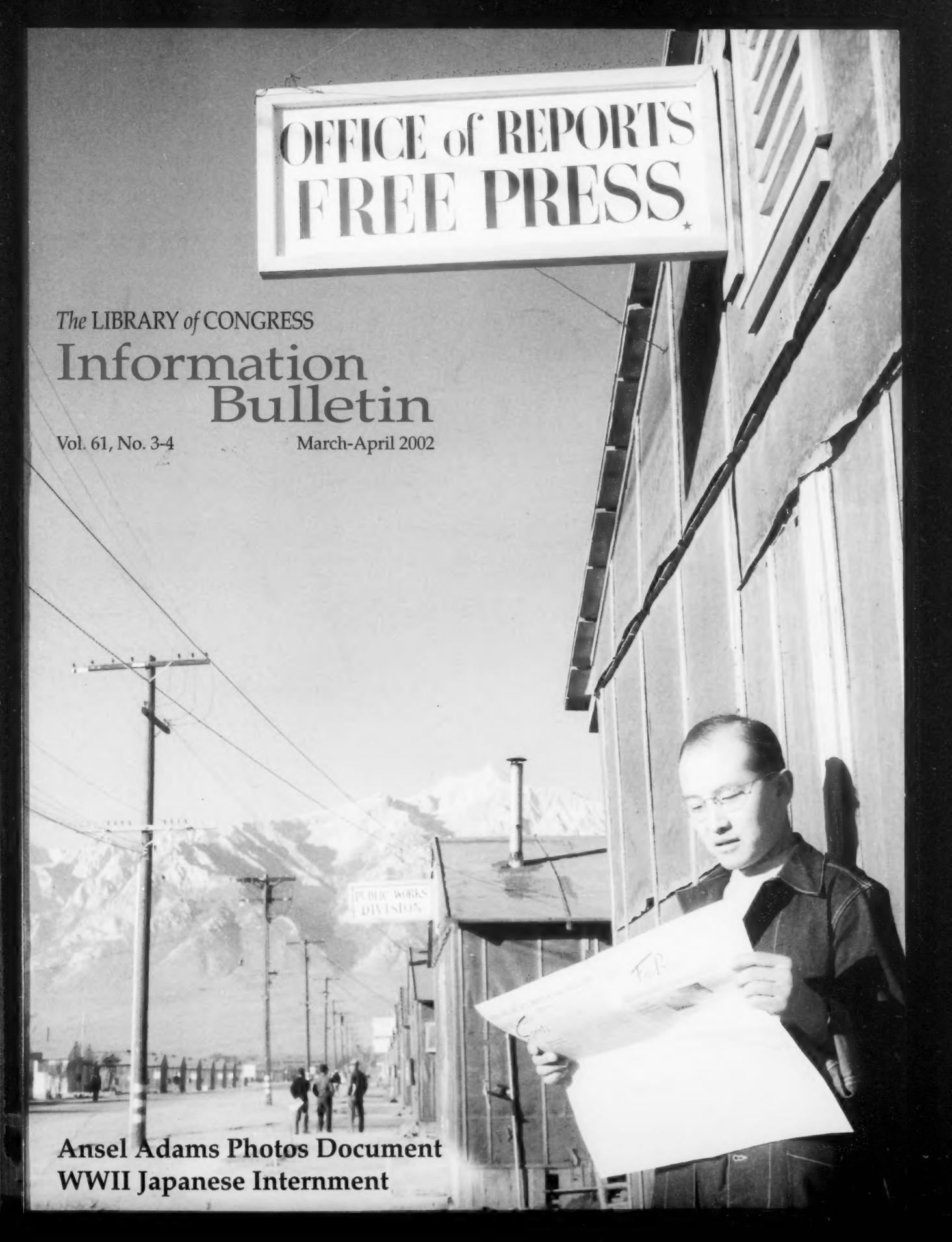

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 3-4 March-April 2002

Ansel Adams Photos Document WWII Japanese Internment

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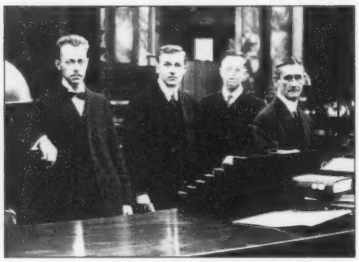
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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On the Cover: Roy Takeno, editor of the Manzanar Free Press and a wartime detainee at the California relocation camp for Japanese Americans, reads a copy of his paper in front of the newspaper office. Photo by Ansel Adams, 1943.

Cover Story: Scores of Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps during World War II, and photographer Ansel Adams documented this "grave injustice." 51

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Editor's Note

This March/April 2002 issue of the Information Bulletin was delayed due to the transition to a new editor, and it is likely that the next two or three issues will be issued later than usual. The July and August issues will not be combined, so that there will still be 11 issues of the Information Bulletin for 2002. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

—Editor

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'Suffering Under a Great Injustice'

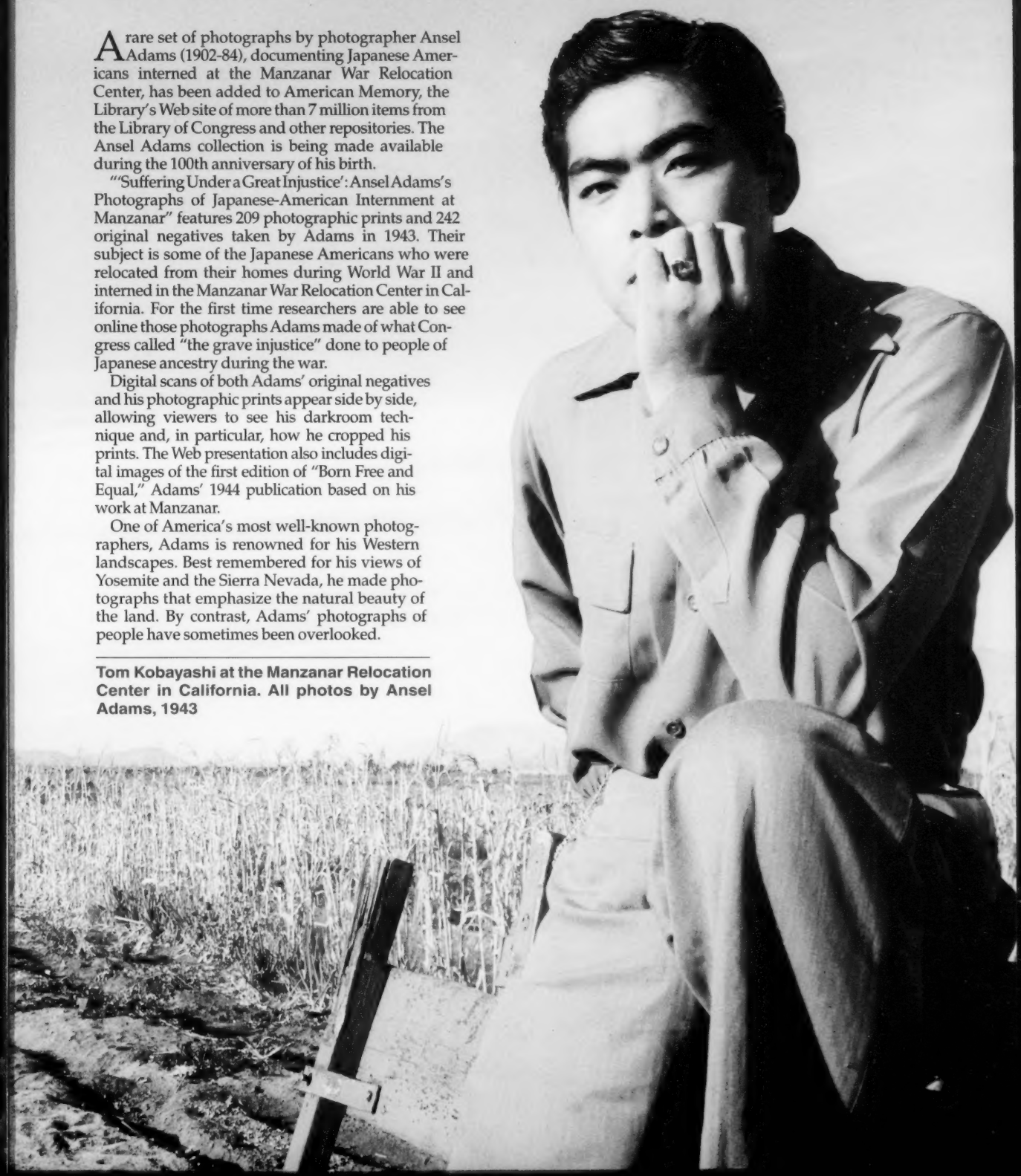
Adams' Photos Document Japanese Internment

A rare set of photographs by photographer Ansel Adams (1902-84), documenting Japanese Americans interned at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, has been added to American Memory, the Library's Web site of more than 7 million items from the Library of Congress and other repositories. The Ansel Adams collection is being made available during the 100th anniversary of his birth.

"'Suffering Under a Great Injustice': Ansel Adams's Photographs of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar" features 209 photographic prints and 242 original negatives taken by Adams in 1943. Their subject is some of the Japanese Americans who were relocated from their homes during World War II and interned in the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California. For the first time researchers are able to see online those photographs Adams made of what Congress called "the grave injustice" done to people of Japanese ancestry during the war.

Digital scans of both Adams' original negatives and his photographic prints appear side by side, allowing viewers to see his darkroom technique and, in particular, how he cropped his prints. The Web presentation also includes digital images of the first edition of "Born Free and Equal," Adams' 1944 publication based on his work at Manzanar.

One of America's most well-known photographers, Adams is renowned for his Western landscapes. Best remembered for his views of Yosemite and the Sierra Nevada, he made photographs that emphasize the natural beauty of the land. By contrast, Adams' photographs of people have sometimes been overlooked.



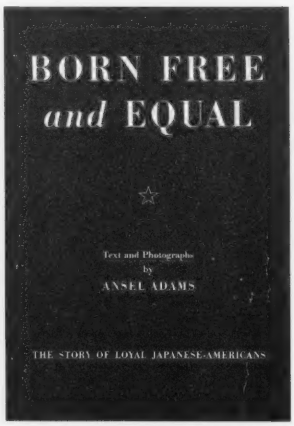
Tom Kobayashi at the Manzanar Relocation Center in California. All photos by Ansel Adams, 1943

A group of people preparing to be relocated to Manzanar; wooden sign at entrance to the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California

After Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, fear of a Japanese invasion and of subversive acts by Japanese Americans prompted the government to move more than 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry from California, southern Arizona, and western Washington and Oregon to 10 relocation camps. Those forcibly removed from their homes, businesses, and possessions included Japanese immigrants legally forbidden to become citizens (Issei), their American-born children (Nisei), and children of the American-born (Sansei).

The relocation struck a personal chord with Adams when Harry Oye, his parents' longtime employee who was an Issei in poor health, was summarily taken into custody by authorities and sent to a hospital halfway across the country in Missouri. Angered by this event, Adams welcomed an opportunity in the fall of 1943 to photograph Japanese Americans at Manzanar.

In a departure from his usual landscape photography, Adams produced an essay on the Japanese Americans interned in this beautiful but remote and undeveloped region where the mountains served both as a metaphorical fortress and as an inspiration for the internees. Adams concentrated on the internees and their activities and photographed family life in the barracks; people at work as welders, farmers, and garment makers; and recreational activities, including baseball and volleyball.



Ansel Adams' 1944 publication of his work at Manzanar.

Adams donated the original negatives and prints from his work at Manzanar to the Library of Congress between 1965 and 1968 "so that their images could continue to be a public reminder of a heinous wrong," according to Mary Street Alinder, a chief assistant to Ansel Adams and the author of "Ansel Adams: A Biography."

The Library also holds two Ansel Adams portfolios, "Parmelian Prints of the High Sierras" and "What Majestic Word," as well as two single images and two copies of his limited edition oversized volume, "Sierra Nevada: The John Muir Trail," published by Archetype Press in 1938.

"Parmelian Prints" was Ansel Adams's first portfolio, published in 1927 at the beginning of his photographic career when he was only 25. He used the title "Parmelian" rather than "Photographic" to glamorize the silver gelatin process (then considered mundane) that he used to make his breathtaking prints. Adams wrote to his future wife about the project, "My photographs have now reached a stage when they are worthy of the world's critical examination. I have suddenly come upon a new style which I believe will place my work equal to anything of its kind. I have always favored the effect of engravings—the neat, clean, clear-cut technique fascinates me. In this new effect I will try to combine the two processes of photography and the press into a result that will be exceptionally beautiful and unique...."

"What Majestic Word," a portfolio of 15 nature studies, each of which is signed, was published in 1963.

In his foreword to "Sierra Nevada," Ansel Adams described what he was trying to convey with his photographs (which Alfred Stieglitz later characterized as "perfect"): "...they attempt to convey the experiences and the moods derived from a close association with the mountains....The grandiose elements of the scene are subordinated to the more intimate aspects—for it is through the reception of beauty in detail that our experiences are formed and qualified....The work, then, is a transmission of emotional experience—personal, it is true, as any work of art must be—but inclusive in the sense that others have enjoyed similar experiences so that they will

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Adams captured the landscapes and faces: farm workers harvesting crops in field with Mt. Williamson in the background; below, from left: Hidemi Tayenaka; Catherine Natsuko Yamaguchi (Red Cross instructor); and Katsumi Yoshimura

Louise Tami Nakamura (left) holds the hand of Mrs. Naguchi, with Joyce Yuki Nakamura at the entrance of a dwelling at the relocation camp; a nurse tends four infants in a Manzanar orphanage; farmer Ryobe Nojima; high school student Yuri Yamazaki; and Private Margaret Fukuoka of the Women's Army Corp (W.A.C.)

To access the collection online, visit the Library's home page at www.loc.gov, and type "Ansel Adams" in the search box.

A marble monument at the Manzanar cemetery stands out in stark contrast to a characteristic Ansel Adams landscape. The monument reads, "Monument for the Pacification of Spirits." Below, a young girl at Manzanar plays with a volleyball.

Manzanar
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understand this interpretation of the intimate and intense beauty of the Sierra Nevada."

The Ansel Adams collections are housed in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, where they are available to researchers in the division's reading room. The division preserves and makes available a wide range of photographs and fine prints—including the work of portrait photographers Mathew Brady and Arnold Genthe, photographs by Lewis Hines from the National Child Labor Committee, thousands of Farm Security Administration photographs documenting the lives of ordinary Americans during the Great Depression—as well as fine prints and drawings, posters, a wide range of caricature and cartoon art, and architectural and engineering drawings. ◆

Verna Curtis in the Prints and Photographs Division and the editor contributed to this article.

Digital Reference

Bringing the Reference Desk to Cyberspace

By LAURA GOTTESMAN

A library patron in California asks a question about pay grades for U.S. military personnel during World War II. It is answered by a U.S. Army Librarian, who offers to fax the patron a copy of the pay scale.

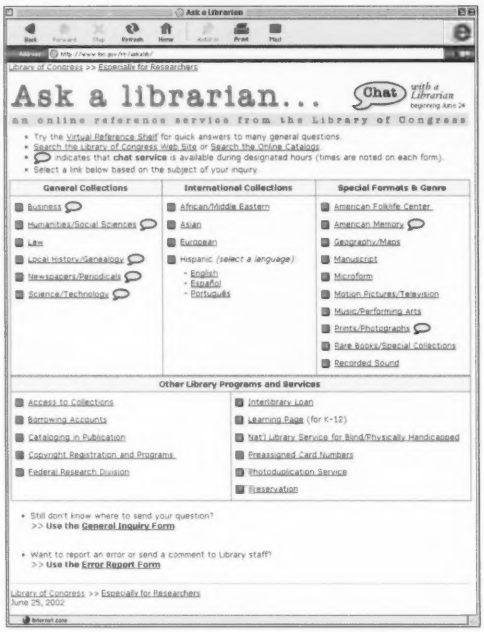
A student working on a project in a university library in Southern California is interested in finding out more about crime statistics in Asia and receives a list of recommended resources from the librarians at the Hong Kong Institute of Science and Technology.

A teacher contacts a university library in North Carolina, seeking references for studying the Elizabethan Age for 10 and 11-year-olds in a language arts class. The question is referred to a public library in New Jersey, that generates a list of age-appropriate resources.

The interactions described above are actual examples pulled from a recent Library of Congress pilot project—the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS). CDRS is a librarian-to-librarian reference network established to explore the potential of the Internet to connect librarians to each other, to their patrons, and to distributed resources, online and on paper. This is only part of a growing trend at the Library of Congress and throughout the library profession to develop the tools that allow librarians to share their resources more efficiently, and enrich the services all libraries are able to provide.

"It is undeniably a watershed moment for our profession, a time to reinvent ourselves and to adapt our skills to the demands of the…universe of information," said Diane Kresh, director of the Library's Public Service Collections and a major force behind the Library's digital reference efforts. "At no other time in history has the emergence of technology affected so significantly the core mission of a library. The challenge for librarians is to leverage the excitement, power, and technology of the Internet to create resources and services that researchers will return to again and again."

New digital tools enable the Library to serve a more diverse audience today than at any time in its 200-year history. Recognizing the utility of new technologies, as well as their potential pitfalls, the Library is in the process of adapting its reference mission and developing "best practices" for delivering service in a new medium. No longer exclusively the Library of "last resort," the preserve of scholars and academics only, the Library of Congress is at the forefront of a global effort to take reference service out on the Web, and to provide greater access to its services and holdings for its traditional patrons, as well as for new audiences.



This version of the "Ask a librarian" page is scheduled to debut in June and will be accessible from the Library of Congress home page, www.loc.gov.

CDRS at the Library of Congress: The Beginning

At the American Library Association midwinter conference held January 1998 in New Orleans, the Library of Congress sponsored an open session to discuss the impact of the Internet on reference librarianship. Two hundred reference librarians, administrators and library educators attended this brainstorming session. Themes that emerged from the meeting included the need for new skills and training for librarians; the necessity of developing a plan of action in response to the increase in "remote" patrons seeking assistance via the Internet; and the importance of evaluating and articulating the "best practices" of librarianship while applying these to new technologies. The participants concluded that despite the many challenges it posed, an online environment could facilitate collaboration between librarians, allowing them to share their resources and serve a broader audience.

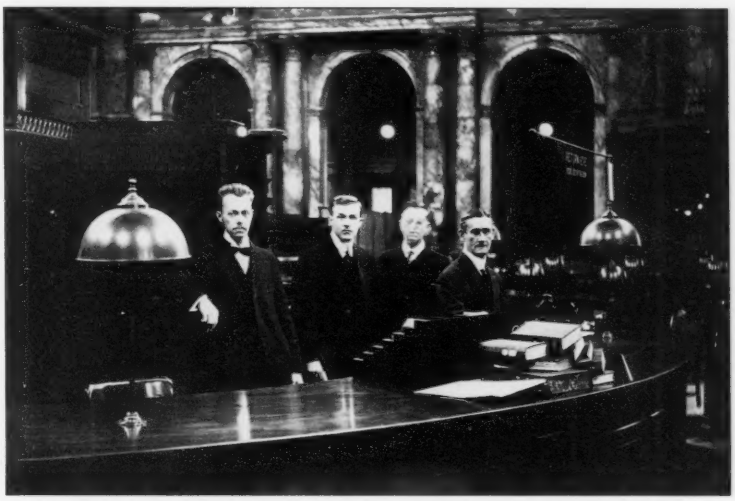
Several other meetings hosted by the Library of Congress followed, and a core group of pilot libraries of various types emerged—among these: Library of Congress, the National Libraries of Canada and Australia, the EARL (Electronic Access to Resources in Libraries) Consortium of public libraries in the United Kingdom, Cornell University, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Washington, the Santa Monica Public Library, several California library consortia, the Morris County (N.J.) Public Library, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

An advisory board was created from the ranks of the early CDRS members to guide the development of the service and to ensure that the interests of a variety of library types were represented. The CDRS team of reference librarians and project administrators at the Library of Congress also drew up a prototype of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) in consultation with its in-house legal team, as well as service guidelines for members. The SLA enumerated the responsibilities of members to one another, as well as the terms of collaborative work. The CDRS pilot was free-of-charge and relied solely on the commitment of its members to function.

Members could participate in the service in a variety of ways; some would be net "askers" of questions, due to limitations in the size of their collections and their resources. Other libraries offered to share their resources and expertise as net "answerers." Still others would edit answers into a standard format for submission into the "Knowledge Base"—a searchable archive of questions and answers.

The first live question to the new Collaborative Digital Reference Service was posed on June 29, 2000. This reference inquiry—regarding ancient Byzantine cuisine—was sent by the EARL Consortium. The request was routed to the Santa Monica Public Library at 10:40 a.m. Several hours later, a list of five books was on its way to London.

During its first month of live testing, the member institutions exchanged more than 300 questions and answers, creating a virtual reference desk spanning three continents and 15 time zones. Eighteen months later, CDRS had more than 250 members from more than 18 countries.



For most of the 20th century, library users took their reference questions directly to reference librarians: to a rather austere group of gentlemen in the Library's Main Reading Room, ca. 1911 (top); or to reference specialists with a specific expertise, as in this photo from the 1950s of the Science Reading Room.

Participant response has been positive. Rosemary Cooper, a public librarian in Boise, Idaho, and an early CDRS member, believes that networked service "strengthens the local system because it not only adds resources for an initial up-front investment of time, but also provides an opportunity for us to rethink our old ways of providing service in ways that might consider the users' needs as more of a priority than some of our standard models of reference service do. Many of our local communities are interested in retaining the human interaction they value at their local public libraries, but not always at the expense of service and convenience. That is what the Internet is showing us, anyway. That certainly has been our experience so far. I see CDRS as a way of turning some of those users back to us and allowing us to help meet their information needs."

Ask a Librarian

The Library's reference librarians have worked with "remote" patrons for years—via surface mail, fax, telephone, e-mail,"live reference" (or "chat" reference) technology pilot projects. The reference staff at the Library of Congress has recently developed a new "Ask a librarian" Help Desk, **www.loc.gov/help/help-desk.html**, designed to lead patrons to various online resources and reference links. The new Help Desk allows patrons to submit questions directly to Library of Congress reading rooms, using Web forms tailored to each division's collections.

This type of form is often called an "Ask a librarian" Web page, because it simulates what is known in the library profession as the "reference interview." It captures important information about the question such as: "reason for research" (e.g. "general interest" vs. "research paper"); the educational level of the desired answer (primary school vs. graduate student). Information derived from the reference interview gives the librarian a context within which to frame her/his response and direct the patron to the most appropriate resources to answer the question.

Statistical and anecdotal reports from libraries throughout the United States show that reading rooms are emptier, while traffic on the Internet continues to grow. It is clear that library users have taken to the Internet. The Library of Congress would like to meet them *there* with relevant information and responsive service that keeps them coming back. The Library and its partners are developing the tools to enable librarians to share their resources more efficiently, and enrich the services all libraries are able to provide.

On February 19 of this year alone, the Library of Congress' new "Ask a librarian" online "help desk" **www.loc.gov/rr/askalib** registered 1,306 hits. There is no way that any one library can answer every question it receives—not even the Library of Congress has the resources to do this. But by developing new tools to manage workflow more efficiently, by pooling resources, creating a strong, unified Web presence and high standards of service, libraries can ensure that patrons will find the information they need.

QuestionPoint
Collaborative Reference Service

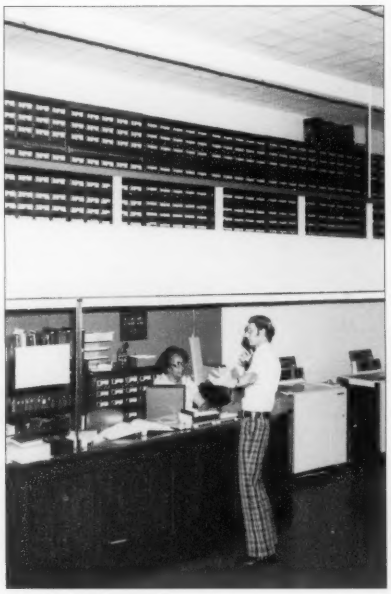
QuestionPoint

The Library of Congress is currently testing QuestionPoint, a new digital reference software based on the prototype of CDRS, which was developed in partnership with the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) of Dublin, Ohio, a pioneer in developing innovative services to support collaboration among librarians, including collaborative cataloging and interlibrary loan programs. QuestionPoint software is already being used in all 21 of the Library's reading rooms, as well as the reading rooms of more than 40 other institutions throughout the U.S., the U.K., Canada and Hong Kong.

QuestionPoint was developed by the Library of Congress and OCLC to help librarians manage their online reference transactions, and to make reference service on the Web more responsive. It creates a unified approach to managing the increasing online reference flow in and out of reading rooms and enables librarians to develop local online reference groups. The QuestionPoint software allows librarians to transfer questions to colleagues anywhere in their established network. These reference networks can extend beyond one library to regional or state libraries, and then out to the wider world network. While CDRS was a single, one-size-fits-all network, QuestionPoint provides the foundation upon which more focused and complex reference networks of varying sizes may be built and configured to fulfill a variety of needs.

The new system will also allow member libraries to tap into a diverse, international network of libraries and information specialists for assistance in responding to reference questions. QuestionPoint member libraries can tailor their Web interface to best suit their institutional character and users' needs. The system will also provide member libraries with a shared database of archived questions and answers to assist them in responding to "frequently asked questions."

During the CDRS Pilot Project, librarians have had to submit questions to the system on behalf of their patrons. QuestionPoint enables patrons to submit their questions to their local library directly, through an "Ask a librarian" form on the library's Web page. Librarians will input questions to the system on behalf of their users, but in the future patrons will also be able to submit questions themselves, by clicking on an "Ask a librarian" button on their library's home page.



The personal interaction between library patron and reference librarian continued in the 1970s in the Manuscript Reading Room (left), and in the 1980s in the Main Reading Room (below). At the same time, the introduction of computers began to supplement in-person reference assistance at the Library of Congress in 1977 (top right).

The Future of Digital Reference Services

Imagine that some time in the near future, a patron goes to the home page of her public library in a large town in Illinois, seeking information on the so-called "Pig War" between British and American troops on San Juan Island, off the coast of Washington state. She clicks on the "Ask a librarian" button, and the browser asks for some standard pieces of information—e-mail address, city, state, zip code, and the education level of the desired response (elementary, secondary, undergraduate, adult/lifelong learner, or graduate level). She would then be asked about the subject area of the question, and the turnaround time—how soon she would need the information (hours, days). The patron clicks on the "submit" button, and the question is on its way.

A librarian in her public library then receives an alert e-mail, telling him that someone has submitted a question to the network. The librarian goes online, reads it, and after checking in his library's catalog and various databases, realizes that he may not have the resources on hand to answer the patron's question fully. The librarian e-mails the patron what little information he has been able to find in his collection and offers her the option of contacting him via telephone or a live chat session, so he can find out more about the information she needs.

The patron returns to her library's home page and clicks on the "Live Reference" or "Chat" Button. A small window pops up on her monitor, and she begins to type out a question, to which the librarian types a response seconds later. Realizing the patron needs more information than the local library is able to provide, the librarian tells her that he will send the question along to his colleagues at a Washington State regional library. This library responds with a comprehensive list of recommended books, articles, and Web sites about the "Pig War" that the librarian sends along to his patron. In this case, the librarian has not only helped the patron find the information she needs, but also has provided her with a positive connection to her local library.

There are plans in the works to provide an integrated document-delivery and interlibrary loan component to the system, and services in languages beyond English, to support further international growth and opportunities for collaboration.

CDRS has a current membership of 261 libraries. Since June 2000, more than 4000 reference questions have been submitted and answered by members. The QuestionPoint service is scheduled to replace the CDRS pilot by mid-June, 2002. Both CDRS and QuestionPoint were designed to be accessible online and do not require the installation of any special software; all that is required for use is access to the Internet and a browser.

CDRS and QuestionPoint both work off databases of library profiles. Information in a library's profile includes an extremely detailed description of its collection (subjects and formats) holdings and information resources, its hours, education level served, the languages in which it can respond to questions (although currently a primarily English-language service, it is hoped that CDRS will offer service in other languages, beginning with Spanish, before the end of 2002.). In CDRS the questions are routed to an appropriate answering institution in response to information found in the institution's profile.

As part of the pilot project, CDRS members created a knowledge database ("Knowledge Base"), a searchable, edited archive of question-and-answer sets for the future use of librarians and their patrons. The idea is that when a patron submits a question, the knowledge base is searched automatically, to see if the same (or a similar) question has been asked and answered before. QuestionPoint will also enable libraries to develop their own local knowledge bases, as well as contribute to the global database which will be available to the entire network. Then a question such as "where do I find information on the history of the toothbrush?" (a frequently-fielded question, believe it or not, in the Library's Science Division) will need to be answered only once. Patrons and librarians can also go directly to the knowledge base and search it manually.

These new digital reference tools are designed to supplement the services libraries can offer, not replace them. In creating the new software, the Library of Congress and OCLC placed an emphasis on developing a customizable interface, so that patrons could access the new tool through their own local or regional libraries.

Developing the software is, in some ways, the easiest part of the process of creating a new vision of the reference desk and the role of the reference librarian. The greater challenge is developing shared standards of service and trust in the new tools and in the collaborative process itself. It is important that service in a virtual medium retains the personal touch that is valued by both reference librarians and their traditional patrons. ◆

Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist, Digital Reference Team, Public Service Collections Directorate, in Library Services.

What Do CDRS Patrons Want to Know?

- I wish to pursue research on guilt in Graham Greene's novels. I would be very glad if you would help me find out if the topic has been researched earlier. …
- One of our patrons requested a work which, she believes, was written by Martin Luther. The work is entitled "Die Schonheit der Deutsche Sprache" ("The Beauty of the German Language"). We have checked our copy of "Werke: Kritische Gesammtausgabe" (Weimar, H. Bohlau, 1883-1916), a multi-volume edition of Luther's works, to no avail. However, several volumes in this set are missing. Anyone have an idea as to how we might find this work?…
- A local pastor asked if we might have a list of the questions that are asked of a person being ordained in the Baptist Church by an Ordination Council. We had several items that provided some categories but none that supplied actual questions. Any ideas?
- A patron remembers a book from the early 70s. The story was about a goose and a chicken who married and their offspring was called a 'chirkendoose'…
- I need to write a research paper on the history of Legos. I am having trouble finding information. Can you please help?
- I am teaching the Western Hemisphere and went to circle it on the map. In doing so, I discovered a perplexing situation. On a few different maps the exact location seems to differ: on one, bits of Asia were shown as well as New Zealand. On another, if you were using the prime meridian and international date line as markers, parts of Africa were included. Also, Greenland is apparent. However, in the dictionary, the Western Hemisphere only includes North America and Latin America. What is the exact definition of the Western Hemisphere and what countries and locations are included?
- Hello. I am trying to find out information about coffin motels. Coffin motels are those places people can rent to sleep in and are widely used in Japan. Specifically, I need to know the history of when they first came into use and if there is an international directory of where they are. Are they catching on in the United States, and if so, where can I find out more?
- A faculty member at our institution is trying to find information about the breakdown of investors in the stock markets: how much of the investing is being done by different types of investors; like individual investors, institutions, mutual fund managers, corporations, etc. She is interested in this information over time: 20 years ago, 10 years ago, five years ago as well as current figures. We are not sure how this information might be reported, but total dollars and trading volume for each type of investor would be useful.
- What bird serves as an alligator's toothbrush?

Saving Sound

Recording Preservation Board Holds First Meeting

The National Recording Preservation Board held its inaugural meeting on Tuesday, March 12, at the Library of Congress. Appointed by James Billington, Librarian of Congress, in accordance with the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-474), the board is made up of 17 members from organizations named in the legislation, as well as three at-large members. These organizations represent composers, musicians, musicologists, librarians, archivists, and the recording industry. Dr. Billington named Marilyn Bergman, president and chairman of the board of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP), to chair the new Preservation Board.

The purpose of the National Recording Preservation Act is to launch an effort to preserve the nation's rich legacy of all kinds of sound recordings, analogous to that already underway at the Library under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act to save America's films for future generations.

The law directs the board to develop a comprehensive national recording preservation study and action plan and to review and advise the Librarian concerning recordings nominated for inclusion in a National Recording Registry. According to the law, the Librarian shall establish the National Recording Registry "for the purpose of maintaining and preserving sound recordings that are culturally, historically or aesthetically significant."

"We have a great responsibility ahead of us," said Dr. Billington as he opened the meeting. "We must assure the preservation and accessibility of more than 100 years of recorded sound. The sounds of our times, and those of the 20th century, will be experienced first-hand by generations to come when we accomplish this important goal."

At the March meeting, the board discussed nomination and selection criteria of sound recordings for the National Recording Registry and provided input on various means for soliciting nominations from the public. Utilizing these suggestions, as well as continuing input from the board, the Librarian will formulate the criteria for the selection of recordings to the registry, which will then be published in the Federal Register.

The Preservation Board concluded their day by beginning to plan for the comprehensive study of current sound recording preservation practices and issues. Board members discussed a variety of topics such as the feasibility of establishing technical standards for preservation reformatting, the identification of impediments to preservation of sound recordings and access to those recordings, and the recognition of potential collaborative opportunities.

The three components of the National Recording Preservation Act—the study and report, the national plan, and the National Recording Registry—provide the necessary elements of a comprehensive program to ensure the survival, conservation, and increased public availability of America's sound recording heritage, noted Dr. Billington.

The study and plan will set standards for future private and public preservation efforts. It will be conducted in conjunction with the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center, which the Library is developing in Culpeper, Va. The recording preservation program will promote coordination of activities of archivists and copyright owners, increase accessibility to sound recordings for educational purposes, recommend ways to utilize the Culpeper facility to preserve the recordings on the National Registry, develop new "best practices" for sound recording preservation, and assist in the transition from analog to digital preservation for sound recordings. The study will be initiated later this year.

Marilyn Bergman, chair of the board, remarked that "the inaugural board meeting provided a valuable forum for archivists, librarians, scholars, music performing rights organizations, the music creative community, and representatives of the recording industry to candidly discuss audio preservation goals, issues and challenges. Together we will work toward the goal of preserving our sound recording heritage." ◆

NRPB Members

The following were selected by the Librarian to represent the institutions named in the National Recording Preservation Act.

American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers: Marilyn Bergman, member; Charles Bernstein, alternate

American Federation of Musicians: Alfonso Pollard, member; Steven A. Gibson, alternate

American Folklore Society: Burt Feintuch, member; Timothy Lloyd, alternate

American Musicological Society: José Antonio Bowen, member; Deane L. Root, alternate

Association for Recorded Sound Collections: Bill Klinger, member; David Hamilton, alternate

Audio Engineering Society: George Massenburg, member; Elizabeth Cohen, alternate

Broadcast Music Inc.: Frances Preston, member; David Sanjek, alternate

Country Music Foundation: Kyle Young, member; Alan Stoker, alternate

Digital Media Association: Jeffrey Okkonen, member; Chris Douridas, alternate

Music Library Association: James Farrington, member; Barbara Sawka, alternate

National Archives and Records Administration: Donald Roe, member; Les Waffen, alternate

National Academy of Popular Music: Irv Lichtman, member; Ervin Drake, alternate

National Association of Recording Merchandisers: Rachelle Friedman, member; Pamela Horovitz, alternate

National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences: Michael Greene, member; Eugene Maillard, alternate

Recording Industry Association of America: Hilary Rosen, member; John Simson, alternate

SESAC: William Velez, member; Dennis Lord, alternate

Society for Ethnomusicology: Anthony Seeger, member; Suzanne Flandreau, alternate

The following individuals were selected by the Librarian of Congress as at-large members: **Michael Feinstein, Mickey Hart**, and **Barbara Ringer**.

Hank's Girl Shares Her Story

Jett Williams Speaks During Women's History Month

By AUDREY FISCHER

Some stories are too good to be kept secret. Fortunately, country singer Jett Williams has chosen to share hers with the world—not only in her autobiography titled "Ain't Nothin' as Sweet as My Baby" but also through her many speaking engagements.

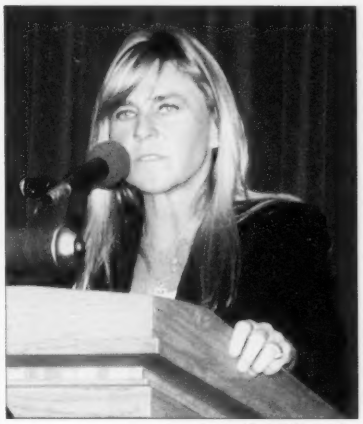
"If I made up my story, it wouldn't be this good," said Williams during her March 5 keynote address to kick off the Library's month-long celebration of Women's History Month. "When people tell me I should write a book, I tell them I have, and it's in the Library of Congress."

The daughter of country music legend Hank Williams, Williams has often been referred to as "country music's best kept secret" since her paternity was unknown to her until she was an adult—and then it was only hinted at. This began her quest to find out who she was and what had happened.

She was born in Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 6, 1953, just five days after her father's sudden death at the age of 29. She was subsequently adopted by her paternal grandmother who died shortly thereafter. Her father's sister, Irene, agreed to adopt her, but instead placed the two-year-old in foster care and sued her for any claim to her grandmother's estate.

"I had four families before I was four, was orphaned three times, and had six name changes," recalled Williams. "My life was repeatedly changed with the stroke of a pen, be it by an attorney, social worker, judge, family member, or the courts." It wasn't until her thirties that she christened herself "Jett Willams" to represent the union of her natural mother, Frances "Bobby" Jett and her famous father, Hank Williams.

At the age of 21, Williams was first given some basic information by her adoptive parents about her possible connection to the famous country singer. Armed with these "crumbs," she continued her search in the local library and then in the Alabama Pensions and Securities office, which maintained state adoption records. For about a decade, Williams came up against "one brick wall after another." It became clear that her search would have to extend outside of Alabama. Keith Adkinson, a Washington, D.C., investigative attorney, helped open doors that were previously closed to her.



Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Jett Williams

"Through faith I met Keith, my knight in a three-piece suit," said Williams, who married Adkinson in 1986. "He believes in justice and what's right. But he warned me that I might not find out the truth, or I might find I wasn't wanted, or I might find I was wanted. I had to be prepared to face those realities."

Fortunately, Williams found out that she was indeed wanted, a fact that fills her with enormous pride. In a move that Williams characterized as "unbelievable in 1952," her father, then already a superstar, came forward to accept full responsibility for his unborn child.

"My daddy loved me enough to do something just for me," she said. "He entered into a pre-birth custody agreement that gave him full custody and responsibility for me."

In a quest that can only be characterized as "relentless," Williams was able to prove that she was not only Hank Williams' daughter but also the rightful heir to half of his estate (to be shared with her step-brother Hank Williams Jr.).

"The presidential elections had nothing on me," joked Williams, referring to her persistence in arguing her case in the courts. "My case was argued in probate court, circuit court, the state supreme court, the federal courts in New York, the appellate court and no less than five times in the U.S. Supreme Court." At issue was not only the establishment of her paternity, which was well-documented, but also her inheritance rights as a presumed adoptee.

"I wasn't born adopted," said Williams. "My father never intended for me to be adopted. He just didn't count on dying."

As a result of her case, many laws have been changed, including those governing the inheritance rights of adopted children.

Williams was ultimately able to prove that she was deliberately defrauded.

"Everyone knew there was a child, but they deliberately concealed my identity, not to protect me, but for their own financial gain."

In the end, Adkinson was able to convince three appellate judges to review his wife's case again, and, in a stunning move, they reversed their earlier decision.

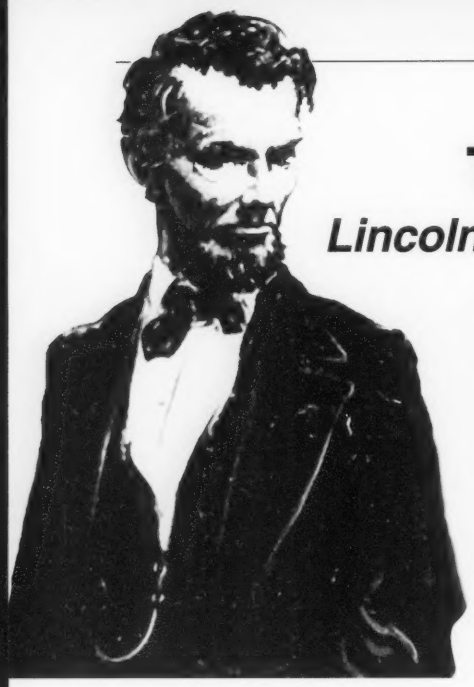
"Our country is so great because you can stand up and fight for what you believe in," said Williams. "I'm grateful to live in the greatest country in the world where I have the freedoms that I have."

While searching for her identity, Williams also pursued a singing career. As evidenced by childhood photos of her with a guitar, music was in her blood long before she was linked to her legendary father. In 1989, she made her professional debut, blending her father's classics, such as "Your Cheatin' Heart," with her originals. In 1993, she appeared for the first time at the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tenn. For more than a decade she brought to life her father's legacy for a new generation of fans. In addition to her autobiography, her credits include two compact discs, "I'm So Lonesome I Could Cry" and "That Reminds Me of Hank."

A few years ago, on what would have been her father's 75th birthday, she reconciled with half-brother Hank Williams Jr.

"I believe my daddy was finally at peace, knowing his kids were no longer fighting," said Williams. ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.



The Latest in Lincoln

Lincoln Institute Holds Annual Symposium

By STEVEN L. CARSON

The Fifth Annual Symposium of the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic Inc. (ALIMA) met at the Library of Congress on March 16. Nearly 400 people attended the symposium, which was sponsored jointly by the Library's Manuscript and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions. The proceedings were covered by C-SPAN and cybercast on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/lincoln**.

Chartered in 1997, ALIMA holds annual symposia and quarterly seminars featuring prominent scholars from the region and the nation. Five scholars delivered papers at this year's program, which had as its theme "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship." They were William Lee Miller, author of "Lincoln's Virtues"; presidential historian Doris Kearns Goodwin; Ronald C. White of the San Francisco Theological Seminary; Lincoln assassination expert Edward Steers Jr.; and John R. Sellers, president of ALIMA and historical specialist on the Civil War and Reconstruction in the Library's Manuscript Division. The master of ceremonies was Scott Sandage of Carnegie-Mellon University.

Elizabeth A. Yanowitch

Scott Sandage

William Lee Miller

In his paper titled "'I Felt It My Duty to Refuse:' A Presidential Pardon Case," William Miller focused on Lincoln's ethics, the theme of his new book. Miller initially noted the president's liberal use of his pardoning power that drove military officers and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to distraction.

Elizabeth A. Yanowitch

William Lee Miller

The speaker then focused on the case of Nathaniel Gordon, a slave trader convicted by a jury and sentenced to be hanged, who was subsequently denied a pardon by Lincoln. The pressure on Lincoln for clemency was enormous, one appeal even came from the governor of New York, along with the signatures of 11,000 other New Yorkers. Lincoln was an opponent of the slave trade and the extension of slavery into the territories. "I felt it was my duty to refuse," was Lincoln's response, and he stayed the course in the face of many protest rallies. After giving Gordon two more weeks of life "to get his soul in order," Lincoln ordered his execution. In so doing, Lincoln spoke of the "common God of us all," including blacks, which was considered a shocking concept in its time.

Doris Kearns Goodwin

Noted presidential biographer Doris Kearns Goodwin spoke about Lincoln's White House, drawing on her forthcoming comparative study of Lincoln and his cabinet. She said that one of the more fascinating aspects of Lincoln's life and career is how he formed a cabinet of his political rivals and organized them into a cohesive unit for Union victory. She compared the public and private lives of Lincoln and three members of his cabinet: Secretary of State William H. Seward, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase (later Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court), and Attorney General Edward Bates.

"Chase was at one end of the spectrum with a harsh and impoverished childhood as well as private life, while Bates had a happy home life with 17 children," said Goodwin. She noted that Chase lost three wives and two children, and as a result, was all-consumed with ambition. His lack of family, with the exception of one surviving daughter, "left him with nothing to fall back upon in times of defeat," she said. By comparison, Bates put his career second to his family. He was a congressman, third party presidential candidate (against Lincoln), and attorney general, but rejected bids for vice president and the post of secretary of state.

Seward, former governor and later a senator from New York, enjoyed inherited wealth and political support. He was the front-runner for the 1860 Republican presidential nomination, an election eventually won by Lincoln. Highly successful as secretary of state and far more secure as a person than Chase, he nevertheless was lonely, having an invalid wife. On the night of Lincoln's assassination, he was seriously injured in the bloody attack. This event marred the remaining eight years of his life, but he still succeeded in purchasing Alaska for the U.S. under Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor.

According to Goodwin, Lincoln had the most miserable and harshest childhood and suffered tremendously from depression. The early years of Lincoln's marriage provided a safe haven for him. "It was the first time he had security and warmth," she remarked. Only economic necessity kept him on the law circuit and away from home

Elizabeth A. Yanowitch

Doris Kearns Goodwin

for long periods of time. His wife Mary supported his political ambitions, but her high-strung and possessive nature made it hard for her to endure the loneliness. After their son Willie's death, Lincoln suffered "extraordinary woes with Mary," Goodwin said. "He had a structure to fall back upon but Mary did not. She became unmoored, and in some ways a very different person. They took two different paths and Mary spiraled away."

Ronald C. White Jr.

Ronald C. White Jr., spoke on "Lincoln's Sermon on the Mount: The Second Inaugural." According to White, Lincoln considered this, not the Gettysburg Address, to be his greatest speech. He saw it as the beginning of four more years in office, although it turned out to be his "Last Will and Testament." The speech was not popular at the time because Lincoln did not say what his audience wanted to hear. There were no victory cheers for a war-weary people. Instead, he talked of suffering and how the war was God's punishment for the evil of slavery, which he said was at the core of American society. "With all of Lincoln's scriptural allusions, the speech revealed a more profound theological thinking," observed White.

At 703 words, it was the shortest inaugural address since George Washington's. "The New York Times" said "he made no boasts, only submission to the Constitution." According to White, "Lincoln's strategy was to emphasize common concerns and convictions. He was trying to pull the nation together in problems of causality and victory. ... His first two paragraphs were like a Shakespearean act. ... He was the soldiers' president and absorbed their pain into his person. ... He looked older than his 56 years — and got 75 percent of their vote."

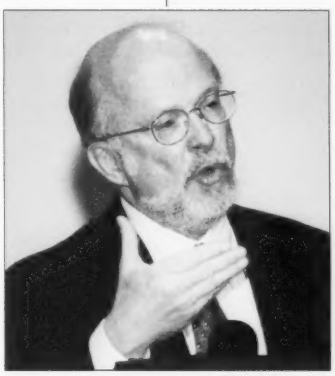
Edward Steers Jr.

In his new book titled "Blood on the Moon," Edward Steers Jr. reveals his findings on the Lincoln assassination. Central to his thesis is the belief that Dr. Samuel A. Mudd—who treated accused assassin John Wilkes Booth—was a key player in the assassination. He cited what he believes to be an authentic paper trail to support his theory that Dr. Mudd was not an innocent victim who just happened to treat a stranger. He believes that Dr. Mudd knew Booth and was aware that Booth had assassinated Lincoln.

Steers noted that the myths surrounding Lincoln's assassination are ingrained in America's thinking in spite of documentation to the contrary. These myths include the belief that Booth was a madman, Mary Surratt was an innocent bystander, the military tribunal against the conspirators was illegal, the plot to kidnap Lincoln was separate from the actual assassination scheme, and perhaps most interesting, the belief that the Confederate government was unaware of the plot. "People just will not look at the evidence," he said.

Elizabeth A. Yanowitch

John Sellers



Elizabeth A. Yanowitch

Ronald White Jr. (above); Edward Steers Jr.

Elizabeth A. Yanowitch

John Sellers

John Sellers, the last speaker, discussed a "remarkable three-volume diary" by Horatio Nelson Taft, a New York legislator who came to Washington to work in the U.S. Patent Office. The diary, which was recently acquired by the Library, is accessible on the Library's American Memory Web site at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/tafthtml/** (see "Information Bulletin," February 2002). Described by Sellers as "the first major discovery of its type in 50 years," the diary details events in Washington during the Civil War years, including Taft's personal connection to Abraham Lincoln and his family.

The Tafts met the Lincolns at a reception at the Willard Hotel, and their wives became friends. Taft's younger children were playmates for Lincoln's youngest sons, Willie and Tad. Of special interest is Taft's description of Lincoln's assassination, based on the accounts of his friends and his older son, Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, who was one of the attending physicians at Ford's Theatre the night Lincoln was shot.

At the day-long symposium, ALIMA's annual book award was presented to Kenneth J. Winkle for "Young Eagle," which deals with Lincoln's early life. The Hay-Nicolay Scholars Prize went to Brian Dirck for his book "Comparing Lincoln and Davis." ◆

Steven L. Carson is a member of ALIMA's Board of Directors, and the editor of "Manuscript News."

Russian Justice

Open World Participants Visit Supreme Court

By STACY HOFFHAUS

Four of Russia's top judges met with Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg on March 18 during a visit sponsored by the Library-based Open World Program.

James Billington, Librarian of Congress, was present for a lively discussion focused on the concept of judicial independence and major legal reforms now being implemented in Russia, including the expansion of jury trials nationwide. The Russians queried their American colleagues about how they select the cases they hear and whether they are subject to mandatory retirement, as Russian judges will be under new reforms.

The visiting Russian judges are part of the largest exchange sponsored by the Open World Program, which is operated by the Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library.

J. Stuart Harris

Valentin Kuznetsov, chair of the Supreme Qualifying Collegium of the Russian Federation; Allen Weinstein, president and CEO of the Center for Democracy; Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Conner; Vladimir Demidov, deputy chair of the Council of Judges; Fedor Vyatkin, deputy chair of the Supreme Qualifying Collegium of Judges, and chief judge of the Chelyabinsk Regional Court; Liudmila Maikova, deputy chair of the Council of Judges; Lloyd George, senior judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada; and James Billington, Librarian of Congress.

Holding its inaugural meeting at the Library on March 7, the center's board of trustees decided on the size of this year's contingent from Russia and elected board leaders. Dr. Billington, an ex officio member of the board, was named chairman, and Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and Rep. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.), both board members, were named vice chairmen.

Other board members are Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.); Rep. Robert E. (Bud) Cramer (D-Ala.); former U.S. Ambassador to Russia James F. Collins; former Rep. James W. Symington; and financier and philanthropist George Soros. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) is honorary chairman.

Trustees appointed Geraldine M. Otremba the center's first executive director. Otremba has managed Open World since its inception as the Russian Leadership Program in 1999. The board also approved an interagency agreement by which the center will reimburse the Library for costs of administration, information technology and other support services.

Dr. Billington updated members of Congress on Open World's activities and accomplishments on March 13, when he appeared before the Senate appropriations legislative branch subcommittee in support of the program's fiscal 2003 budget request as well as the Library's budget request. He stressed that the Open World Program can play an important role in reinforcing the more constructive relationship that has developed between the United States and Russia in the wake of September 11 events. "The Open World Program has led the way, for the past three years, in reviving public diplomacy with Russia at the community-to-community and people-to-people levels," the Librarian told the subcommittee.

Sen. Stevens, who sponsored the legislation creating and continuing the program, also spoke at the hearing. "The Open World Program has been dramatically successful in bringing Russia's future political leaders to the United States to visit our communities and meet our citizens for the first time," the senator said. "I want particularly to congratulate Dr. Billington for his vision in proposing the Open World Program and for attracting broad participation of nongovernmental partners to host our Russian guests in American homes in more than 700 communities from Alaska to Florida."

Congress appropriated $8 million for the Open World Program in fiscal year 2002. The main themes for this year's program are economic development, education reform, the environment, federalism, health, rule of law, and two new topics—women as leaders and youth issues. As in past years, Open World's civic program will target young, non-English-speaking regional and municipal officeholders and administrators, jurists, educators, nongovernmental organization leaders, political party activists, journalists and entrepreneurs. The program will also invite leading Russian health care administrators and practitioners to participate.

For its 2002 parliamentary program, Open World intends to bring to the U.S. high-level delegations of Federation Council (upper house) and State Duma (lower house) members to hold working meetings with their Senate and House counterparts on such key issues as trade and security.

From late April through early December, 60-person Open World civic delegations will arrive in the U. S. semiweekly. Participants' first stop will usually be Washington, D.C., where they will take part in an all-day orientation at the Library. They will then divide into smaller groups and travel to their host communities, which could be anything from a small rural town in the Southwest to a major city on the Eastern seaboard. There they take part in intensive week-long programs that include "job shadowing," roundtables, site visits and other activities.

Open World's host organizations—typically nonprofit organizations experienced in operating foreign exchanges—develop and conduct participants' professional programs. Trustees of the Center for Russian Leadership Development made initial grants of $4.2 million to the following organizations to host Open World participants in 2002: the Academy for Educational Development, the American International Health Alliance, the Friendship Force, the International Academy for Freedom of Religion and Belief, the National Peace Foundation, Rotary International, the International Institute of the USDA Graduate School, and World Services of LaCrosse, Wis.

In most cases, participants stay with local members of their host organization and join them in community and cultural events. This "home hosting" keeps costs down and gives participants valuable insights into American life.

Open World exchanges began in June 1999, less than two months after Dr. Billington first proposed the program in a speech to members of Congress. During its two years as a Library-administered pilot project, the program brought nearly 4,000 Russian visitors to 48 states and the District of Columbia. In December 2000, Congress authorized the creation of the independent Center for Russian Leadership Development to house the program.

During 2001, while making the transition from a pilot project to a permanent program, Open World focused on testing what proved to be a successful rule of law pilot project matching prominent Russian judges with senior U.S. federal and state judges. In the future, in addition to operating its large-scale exchange, Open World plans to support an active alumni program in Russia featuring conferences, workshops, alumni associations, and its recently launched alumni newsletter, the "Open World Alumni Bulletin." ◆

Stacy Hoffhaus is a senior writer-editor for the Center for Russian Leadership Development.

NLS Telecommunications Initiatives

New Services for the Blind Available

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress, has recently announced its collaboration on NFB-NEWSLINE and Bookshare.org, two telecommunications technology initiatives that will benefit eligible blind and physically handicapped readers.

NFB-NEWSLINE, a service of the National Federation of the Blind (NFB), provides audio versions of daily newspapers through a toll-free telephone number. Bookshare.org, an online Web service, allows individuals to download more than 8,000 books in braille. It also provides the capacity for listening to books with the aid of synthetic speech software.

"NLS is expanding its services to readers by participating in cooperative technology initiatives, such as NFB-NEWSLINE and Bookshare.org," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke.

NFB-NEWSLINE is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is free to anyone in the United States who is eligible to receive services from NLS. Blind and physically handicapped individuals can register for NFB-NEWSLINE by completing an addendum sheet to the NLS application. Current patrons should notify their service library that they would like to subscribe to NFB-NEWSLINE.

Daily newspapers provided on NFB-NEWSLINE include "USA Today," the "Chicago Tribune," "New York Times," "Washington Post," "Los Angeles Times," and "Wall Street Journal." Readers are able to access these newspapers and dozens more; NFB-NEWSLINE's goal is eventually to provide at least two newspapers from each state. The service will also offer other information through menu selections, including agency announcements and library newsletters from around the country.

Bookshare.org launched its online service in mid-February, with an initial electronic collection of synthesized speech and braille library materials of more than 8,000 books for use by blind and physically handicapped individuals. Bookshare.org was developed by Benetech, a nonprofit enterprise in Palo Alto, Calif., with cooperation from the Association of American Publishers. According to Benetech Chief Executive Jim Fruchterman, "Bookshare.org is trying to make it no more difficult to get your hands on a book if you're a blind person than if you're a sighted person."

To be eligible to use Bookshare.org, individuals must submit proof of disability. NLS patrons will be able to access the low-cost site with their prior registration data. The set-up fee is $25 and the annual fee is $50. To prevent individuals from unauthorized sharing on the Internet, each book is encrypted and contains digital fingerprints. Benetech plans to add a few thousand books monthly to its database, which resides on a dedicated server.

Both of these telecommunications initiatives build on other electronic services offered by NLS. Since 1999, NLS has offered Web-Braille, an Internet service that provides electronic versions of recent braille books, braille magazines and musical scores. Currently more than 4,000 digital braille book files, 25 national magazines, 200 music scores, and five national sports schedules are available through a free online braille program that provides a direct channel for individuals, schools and libraries with Internet connections and braille output devices, such as braille embossers or refreshable braille displays.

For more information about the Bookshare.org program, visit the Benetech Web site at **www.benetech.org** or call (650) 475-5440. A demonstration of the service is available at **www.bookshare.org/demo**.

For more information about NFB-NEWSLINE, visit the NFB Web site at **www.nfb.org** or call (410) 659-9314.

For more information about Web-Braille, visit the NLS web site at **www.loc.gov/nls** or call (202) 707-5100; TDD: (202) 707-0744. ◆

FLICC Forum 2002

Privacy and Information Concerns

By ROBIN HATZIYANNIS

Panelists gave their differing viewpoints of "Homeland Security: Impact of Policy Changes on Government Information Access," the theme of the 2002 Federal Library and Information Center Committee Forum, at the Library on March 19.

The forum also featured two keynote speakers, Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.) and Viet Dinh, assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Policy in the Justice Department.

In his introductory remarks, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb noted that, since September 11, government agencies have changed their Web sites, FOIA practices, access to their buildings, "and perhaps even their publishing practices" to tighten information security.

The USA Patriot Act modifies some of the privacy protections that limited use of personal information collected by the government. In addition, he said, "government leaders have supported greater scrutiny in the releasing of government information to the public, while acknowledging that information sharing within the government, among the various agencies, is of vital importance to the national security."

Tabb posed the pertinent question of the day: "How should federal libraries and information centers respond to these changes while continuing to fulfill their mission to provide quality information for the government and from the government?"

A morning panel on agency initiatives featured Patrice McDermott, assistant director, Office of Government Relations, American Library Association; Nancy Blair, chief librarian, U.S. Geological Survey Library and U.S. Geological Survey Security Task Force; and W. Russell Neuman, senior policy analyst, Technology Division, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President.

Patrice McDermott

Formerly of OMB Watch, Patrice McDermott said she was encouraged that not all agencies had removed material from their Web sites and that only one item had been withdrawn from federal depository libraries. "The sky may be sagging badly in a few places, but it is not falling," she said. "We need to parse out our response carefully and thoughtfully."

She gave several examples of how abruptly access to information changed after last September and warned that "powerful industry forces have been trying for years to prevent public access to regulatory information they submit to agencies because it usually shows them in a bad light. The regulatory agencies were among the very first to take information down."

McDermott asked federal librarians to remember that although the public trusts the government to protect public interests, the public should hold the government accountable as well. "Who watches the watchers? Whose interests are being protected when information is withheld from the public?" she asked.

"The really scary part is that we don't know how much information has been removed. This stems from the vast amount of information available. If we had good inventories of Web sites, we would know what had been removed. But we do not have inventories of the information so we do not know if agencies have cataloged what is removed or if they are preserving it," she said.

"The events of September 11 have caused us to revisit some of our assumptions about openness and easy accessibility of government information. We need to hold our principles firmly in hand as we do that revisiting."

Nancy Blair

Nancy Blair discussed press coverage that the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) received after withdrawing its CD-ROM title, "Source Area Characteristics of Large Public Surface-Water Supplies in the Conterminous United States: An Information Resource for Source-Water Assessment, 1999," soon after September 11. She said this single publication received more attention than any other government Web site or report that was withdrawn as a security precaution. "When our CD-ROM title was removed from depository, the information content was not destroyed," she added.

Blair said USGS will not attempt to retrieve widely distributed documents, but will take into consideration new directives relating to security concerns before releasing new scientific information or updating old releases.

In early October, USGS set up an Operations Center for Homeland Security Activities to respond to the large number of inquiries being received. A USGS committee developed guidelines, "USGS Product Access and Distribution Guidance," by which scientific teams could evaluate releases of science information in the light of security concerns.

W. Russell Neuman

Representing the Bush administration's point of view, W. Russell Neuman said it was time to consider two slogans and two memos. He reminded the audience of the World War II adage "silence means security" and its corresponding phrase "loose lips sink ships." He then asked the audience to think about the slogan "information wants to be free."

"I want to ask you to think about the character of information during the Second World War and the issue of war on terrorism that characterizes the new world of today," Neuman said. "The irony of comparing 'silence means security' and 'information needs to be free' is important for us as we struggle with the balancing act of policies and procedures."

Neuman reported that the President's chief of staff, Andrew Card, soon will circulate a memo dealing with the specific issue of information related to weapons of mass destruction. The memo is intended to remind agencies of existing authority and policy already in place.

He said a second memo, expected in May, "will address the more difficult and nuanced subject of critical infrastructure protection. Here we need to address existing policy to see if is adequate to meet the needs of security."

The afternoon panel featured June Daniels, senior systems analyst, Foreign Affairs Systems Integration Program, Department of State; Francis Buckley, superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office (GPO); and Kurt Molholm, administrator, Defense Technical Information Center.

Robin Hatziyannis

FLICC Executive Director Susan Tarr chairs a panel with Patrice McDermott, American Library Association; Nancy Blair, U.S. Geological Survey; and W. Russell Neuman, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

June Daniels

June Daniels described the State Department as "the department of diplomacy ... so we guard our tongues at all levels."

She reported on the Overseas Presence Interagency Collaboration/KM System that she has helped develop to improve interagency communications. This project was launched in response to U.S. embassy bombings in August 1998, and it was accelerated by the events of September 11.

She said a State Department review of these terrorist attacks found that the lack of common interagency infrastructure made information exchange difficult. "September 11 has made us restrict information sharing with the public, but it has created a boon for sharing information between agencies," she said. All the agencies present overseas need to be able to work together, she added.

To enable overseas posts to send and receive the information they need to secure U.S. interests, the Overseas Presence Interagency Collaboration/KM System will integrate commercial, off-the-shelf-software and will include advanced search capabilities, Internet services, common directories, e-mail, and Web pages.

Daniels said this project is "not about the technology but about cultural change. Knowledge management and knowledge sharing [represent] a cultural change at State. We need to get people to know that sharing information is real power and can help get work done," she said.

Francis Buckley

Francis Buckley, who administers the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and GPO Access, opened his remarks with a quotation from the 18th-century author and lexicographer, Samuel Johnson: "Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful."

Buckley said, "Without free access to knowledge, the integrity of our nation and its citizens would be 'weak and useless' indeed. However, recent events have demonstrated just how 'dangerous and dreadful' that same knowledge can be when it is not coupled with integrity."

He said GPO's continuing challenge is to be as inclusive as possible, to identify public-interest materials for publication by GPO or agency publishers, to provide bibliographic control for the materials, and to provide the publications to depository libraries for public access.

"Post 9-11, that mission has not changed, but agency sensitivity to what should be distributed to the public is heightening," he noted. "There are no specific guidelines or criteria to determine what nonclassified information the agency has published, or may publish in the future, in tangible or online formats, should be withheld from the public as administrative or official use only in the interest of national security," said Buckley.

Kurt Molholm

Kurt Molholm said the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is the central repository for defense acquisition, scientific, and technical information for bona fide users. "DTIC is DoD's [Department of Defense's] front door to information resources through the Internet, its door to controlled information resources through its Intranets, and its content repository and information processor," he said.

A registration process makes DoD's information release and dissemination process work efficiently, Molholm said. "Establishing an agreement before the fact on what information can be provided, and establishing accountability and authority for release speeds the release process." In addition, each technical document receives a distribution statement that limits its distribution.

For electronic resources, DTIC has established the Lightweight Data Access Protocol (LDAP) and set up a Web-based registration system for users. "This system allows us to provide access to limited-access Web sites and reduce the burden on system administrators," said Molholm. "Because DTIC and others share the LDAP single-user database, content owners can manage user groups while users have just one password to access diverse Web sites."

In direct response to the events of last September, DTIC has acquired documents on homeland defense and topics related to the war on terrorism and identified pertinent older documents for digitizing. DTIC has also launched its Defend America and Current Focus Web sites, which are secure and accessible only to authorized users.

Both offer authoritative information resources screened by subject matter experts and encrypted for transmission. "Current Focus has reduced thousands of unscreened materials to a selected few links and documents to provide users specialized information support service," said Molholm.

Peter Swire

Peter Swire, a visiting professor of law at George Washington University Law School, examined "Changes in Privacy Policies in the Interest of National Security." He discussed his experience as President Clinton's chief counselor for privacy, 1999-2000, and reviewed privacy laws adopted since 1970.

"The first wave of privacy activity was in response to the rise of the mainframe computer," Swire said. "The Fair Credit Report Act and the Privacy Act of the 1970s were designed to develop fair information practices of notice, choice, access, security, and accountability." The second wave of activity resulted from having mainframe capabilities on a laptop or desktop computer along with the development of the Internet. "Data transfers are now free, instant and global. How do we respond to more databases and more transfers?" asked Swire.

He reviewed the Clinton administration's support of privacy policies to protect children and medical and financial data.

He also gave a detailed review of the history and current status of wiretapping and surveillance laws. The Clinton administration had proposed updating these laws for the Internet age, and a 15-agency working group was discussing related issues. Then, in response to the events of September 11, the USA Patriot Act made sweeping changes.

Introduced less than a week after the attacks last fall, the new laws included nationwide "trap and trace" provisions that make one court order effective nationwide. Swire questioned the impact of these laws on the rights of privacy, including the privacy rights of library users.

He also looked at the new laws that allow law enforcement officers to "surf behind" an Internet user. Previously, an Internet service provider (ISP) could monitor its own system, but it could not invite law enforce-

continued on page 70

FLICC Forum 2002: Viet Dinh

Privacy vs. Security

By AUDREY FISCHER

"Information is the key to the prevention of terrorist attacks." So said Viet Dinh, Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Policy in the Justice Department, who delivered the executive keynote speech at the 2002 Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Assistant Attorney General Viet Dinh

Addressing the crowd of federal librarians and other information specialists, Dinh said, "The overriding objective of the Justice Department is to prevent terrorist attacks, and those of you in this room are our critical partners in this effort. You must help educate the citizenry by disseminating the true policies of our government. It is critical that citizens be fully engaged in the war on terrorism."

The assistant attorney general acknowledged the balancing act between privacy and national security. "Within the framework of the Constitution, how can we prevent terrorism?" he asked.

He said he believes the answer lies in having a comprehensive plan to exchange information that not only protects the nation's core values as articulated in the Constitution, but also provides law enforcement with the tools it needs to combat terrorism.

This issue was addressed by Congress in the USA Patriot Act of 2001 (P.L.107-56), which the president signed into law in October. The purpose of the legislation, which, according to Dinh, was enacted in "record time," is to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools in order to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world.

"The act relaxed the legal barriers that prevent information sharing between the criminal side and the intelligence side [of an investigation]," said Dinh. "Information cannot just be gathered and lay dormant. It must be shared with the proper defense personnel. The president has said that this is a long-term war, and all hands must be on deck. In that case, the left hand must know what the right hand is doing, and that includes the state and local law enforcement agencies that are on the front line."

Dinh also stressed the need to update the laws to reflect the latest technologies.

"The laws governing criminal surveillance were developed in 1968 in an era of rotary phones and analog technology," he noted. According to Dinh, Congress recently addressed this issue by updating existing laws so that cable companies are treated like telephone companies, thereby making them subject to Title II wiretapping laws.

"We seek to deliver to Americans freedom from fear, but we must protect that freedom through the law," he said. "We have a common set of values that are under attack. But if we lose these values [in the process of crafting security policy] the terrorists will have won."

Prior to assuming his current position in the Justice Department, Dinh was a professor of law and deputy director of Asian law and policy studies at the Georgetown University Law Center. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he served as a law clerk to Judge Laurence H. Silberman of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

FLICC Forum 2002: Rep. Thomas Davis Keynote

Information and Homeland Security

By AUDREY FISCHER

Information sharing among government agencies and between the public and private sectors is a critical element in the war against terrorism. This was the message delivered by Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.) in his congressional keynote address at the 2002 Federal Librarians and Information Center Committee Forum held at the Library on March 19.

The theme of this year's forum was "Homeland Security: Impact of Policy Changes on Government Information Access." Viet Dinh, assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Policy in the Justice Department, delivered an executive keynote speech on the topic (see page 68).

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.)

Rep. Davis voiced his concerns about federal information security in an era of cyber terrorism. Citing the results of a recent survey by the House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, Rep. Davis reported that 16 out of 24 federal agencies received a grade of F in the area of information security.

"Information security is our greatest vulnerability," said the congressman. "As a result of the information revolution and the ever-evolving technologies that support information collection, our vulnerability has grown exponentially. These terrorist groups may be fundamentalists, who are anti-information and antiglobalization, but they do understand our networks and interconnectivity, and they are developing technologies to destroy them. The next attack is not likely to be by air. The amount of damage that can be done to our critical infrastructure outweighs that done on September 11."

Compounding the problem, according to Rep. Davis, is the fact that federal information security suffers from a lack of coordinated management.

"All the information was out there [prior to September 11], but no one was talking to anyone else," he said, referring to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other agencies. "It is a hodgepodge of turf wars," he said. "In my opinion there is no framework for a coordinated effort."

To combat the problem, Rep. Davis has introduced several pieces of legislation. The most recent, the Federal Information Security Management Act (H.R. 3844), would strengthen federal government information security; one provision would require information security risk management standards. Introduced by Rep. Davis on March 5 and co-sponsored by Rep. Stephen Horn (R-Calif.), the legislation would require the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to make standards for information technology security compulsory among federal agencies. It would require risk assessments, periodic reviews, and security awareness training for employees.

"The federal government must first put its own house in order," the congressman said. "We can't afford to delay."

Rep. Davis believes that, given its importance, the responsibility for coordinating federal information security should be a function housed within the Executive Office of the President. Toward this end, he introduced a bill several years ago that would have created a federal chief information officer position, reporting directly to the president. However, the congressman has no immediate plans to reintroduce the bill, given the recent establishment of an associate director of information technology and electronic government in OMB.

He also feels strongly that there must be a coordinated effort between the public and private sectors to combat electronic terrorism. "The private sector controls about 90 percent of our telecommunications systems. The government is responsible for national security and law enforcement. The two must engage in a responsible, candid dialog. Without the cooperation of the private sector, we are hopelessly vulnerable," he added.

To further communication between the government and private sector, Rep. Davis introduced the Cyber Security Information Act (H.R. 2435) on July 10, 2001— two months before the terrorist attacks. The bill would "encourage the secure disclosure and protected exchange of information about cyber security problems, solutions, test practices and test results, and related matters in connection with critical infrastructure protection."

He hopes the legislation will go forward but acknowledges that it will be an uphill battle. "There are barriers to information sharing, such as antitrust laws," he said. "At the moment, private industry has every incentive not to disclose any information."

According to the congressman, private industry must be given the assurance they need to share information with the federal government in much the same way as they did to address the Y2K computer problem.

"This is not about the public knowing [what private companies are doing], but about the government knowing," he said. Referring to the implications of the legislation, Rep. Davis said, "Everything is a trade-off. Let's not let the 'perfect' be the enemy of the 'very good.'" ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

FLICC Forum 2002

Awards Honor Libraries, Librarians

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) announced the winners of its 2001 national awards for federal librarianship to recognize the many innovative ways that federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholarly communities and the American public.

The award winners were honored at the 19th Annual FLICC Forum on March 19 at the Library of Congress. Federal libraries and staff throughout the United States and abroad competed in three award categories for the FLICC Awards.

2001 Federal Library/Information Center of the Year

The National Defense University Library was recognized for its high level of customer service, the development of outstanding collections in support of the university's mission, and its extraordinary reference services. In 2001, the library offered distance-learning students digital library access, digitized the personal papers of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and increased the library's visibility through exhibits, tours and lectures, as well as high quality on-site and remote services.

2001 Federal Librarian of the Year

An abundance of highly qualified librarians with outstanding, innovative and sustained achievements in 2001 resulted in a tie for this category:

Pamela Dawes, director, Haskell Library, Haskell Indian Nations University, Lawrence, Kan., was recognized for conscientious and enthusiastic leadership in expanding and improving library services to the Haskell Indian Nations University. In 2001, she acquired supplemental funding grants and donated resources for the library that totaled more than $90,000. She initiated an aggressive acquisition program that increased holdings by 700 titles and created an American Indian language tapes collection. Her commitment to excellence increased the Haskell Library's usage by 21 percent last year, and her advocacy efforts have led to enhanced accessibility for patrons with disabilities.

Lynne C. Tobin, chief, Reference Library, National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), Bethesda, Md., was recognized for her active and innovative leadership in expanding a small reference collection into a full-fledged branch of the NIMA reference library. In 2001, she directed the retrospective conversion of legacy textual materials and loaded them into NIMA's new Voyager Integrated Library System (ILS). Her efforts have improved access via employees' workstations to texts and maps that are currently cataloged following MARC standards. The bibliographic instruction program and training materials she initiated are now recognized by the NIMA College.

2001 Federal Library Technician of the Year

Leslie Yeakley, library technician, DTIC Technical Library, Defense Technical Information Center, Fort Belvoir, Va., was recognized for her proactive work ethic exemplified by her consistent enthusiasm, initiative, tenacity and resourcefulness. In 2001, she served as the only DTIC library staff member for several months while at the same time testing software to map COSATI-format bibliographic records to the MARC format. She is also recognized for balancing her excellent technical competencies with a strong personal commitment to providing customer service. Patricia E. Tellman, library technician, Base Library, Naval Air Station, Fort Worth, Texas, received an honorable mention.

Information on the 2002 award program will be announced later this summer. For the latest information on the awards, interested parties may refer to the FLICC Web site, **www.loc.gov/flicc/awards.html**, where information regarding the 2002 nomination packet will be posted on the "What's New" section as soon as it becomes available.

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) fosters excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and provides guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). Created in 1965 and headquartered at the Library of Congress, FLICC also makes recommendations on federal library and information policies, programs and procedures to federal agencies and to others concerned with libraries and information centers. ◆

FLICC Forum
continued from page 68

ment into the system to catch those involved in criminal acts. "The new laws allow the FBI to ask an ISP to invite it in and then camp at the ISP permanently," Swire said. "I am concerned that there was never a hearing on this matter in Congress. It also has no time limit and no reporting requirement."

A greater focus on cyber security since September 11 and the need to protect critical infrastructure have led to greater tolerance for surveillance. "Many people believe this is justified by greater risks," he said. But, he said, security and privacy can work together. "Good security protects information against unauthorized use, accounting becomes more obviously desirable, and a security system upgrade can be an upgrade for other requirements, like privacy, as well," he said.

Swire called the USA Patriot Act a work in progress. "Imagine an architecture that meets legitimate security needs and also respects privacy. Better data handling often results in both," he said.

He said the homework of federal librarians and information officers is "to get engaged, to study the pros and cons of the new provisions"" He called for hearings that look both at new forms of accountability and how to stop potential abuses. ◆

Robin Hatziyannis is editor-in-chief at FLICC.

Law and the World

Librarians, Lawyers Attend Legal Research Program

By ANDREA MORRIS GRUHL

More than 50 librarians and lawyers attended the Spring International Program on Legal Research that was held at the Library of Congress on March 4. With a theme of "Documents and Technological Resources on International Law," the program was sponsored by the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA) in collaboration with the Special Library Association's D.C. Chapter; Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.; American Society of International Law; and the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table of the American Library Association. Financial support came from corporate cosponsors West Group/Westlaw and ISI.

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina spoke on "Legal Information in an International/Global Context." He discussed the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), which was initiated by the Library in 1992. The Library provides legal, technical, administrative and network support for GLIN, and the Law Library contributes the laws of the United States and many other Spanish, Portuguese and French-speaking nations that are not yet participating in GLIN.

Medina explained that participation in GLIN is open to any government or jurisdictional authority. Currently, 15 jurisdictions participate in GLIN (Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Romania, South Korea, Taiwan, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States, and Uruguay) and two international organizations, (MERCOSUR, a trade federation in South America, and the United Nations).

The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are other important GLIN partners that have helped recruit and support country membership. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has also provided GLIN with some important technical advice and assistance.

When complete, the Law Librarian stated, GLIN will include the full range of legal information such as statutes, regulations, codes, treaties, legislative records and judicial decisions, as well as opinions, scholarly sources, and commentaries—all provided in digital format by member nations for inclusion in GLIN. Full texts in the original language are accessible through an English-language summary.

Andrea Morris Gruhl

Patrick Daillier of the University of Paris and Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina

According to Medina, the Law Library of Congress made several important contributions by launching GLIN. It provided the basic conceptual framework that reflects its conviction that representative governments have the duty to disseminate laws to their citizens. It also offered a technological prototype comprising readily available hardware and software that is capable of capturing and preserving the format and content of the original statutory and regulatory instruments. Finally, the Law Library developed a set of guiding principles that set forth the rights and obligations of contributing member nations and established the basic cooperative character of the network.

The second speaker was Patrick Daillier, professor of law at the University of Paris and director of its Center for International Law. In his presentation titled "Electronic Tools and Documentation in International and European Community Law," he spoke of the need to build bridges between librarians, professors and legal researchers. Daillier believes this is important, not only for technical and financial reasons, but also to complement their differing professional skills and methodologies.

According to Daillier, Europeans have specific needs requiring intensive links between government databases and those of universities. European technological developments in digitization and in artificial intelligence software have special challenges due to linguistic, financial and technical reasons. For example, the European Union has 11 official languages, and individual countries generally cannot communicate multinationally using a common language. Quick, understandable access to all kinds of European law requires harmonization of laws by countries in the union. Few viable databases, the parochialism of the data, incompatible hardware and software platforms, and limitations of keyword searches are some impediments to wide use of documentary resources.

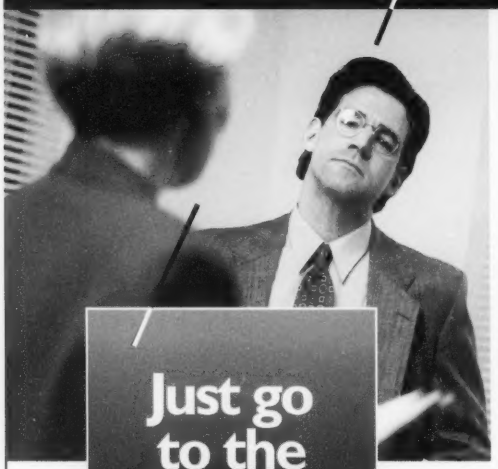
He also pointed out that establishing quality control of digital resources (e.g., integrity, authenticity, originality and confidentiality of data) poses more challenges than it does with paper-based information.

Daillier noted that one of the most rapidly expanding areas of international law is copyright law, which has a major impact on the kinds of information that may be available for free on the Internet and which may be available for a fee or on a limited basis. According to Daillier, paying for access to computerized legal regulations runs counter to European tradition.

"The free access to official information via electronic databases is the modern way of coming to city hall to read the official journal," he said. He concluded by demonstrating his forthcoming French CD-ROM "Thucydide," which is an annotated bibliography of international legal literature from the past 150 years with electronic links and bibliographic references. Its Help file provides key words in French, English and Spanish. ◆

Andrea Morris Gruhl is a government documents librarian and president-elect of the DCLA.

Where do I find the proper term for the September 11th attacks?



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News from the Center for the Book

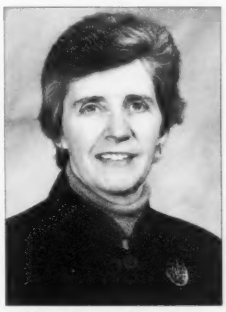
New York, Iowa, New State Centers

The Library of Congress recently approved the establishment of two new state centers that will be affiliated with its Center for the Book: New York and Iowa. Another new state center, Hawaii, hosted its opening events in early February.

State centers extend to the grassroots level the national center's mission of stimulating public interest in books, reading, literacy and libraries. State affiliations are for three-year periods, and each center (which has to provide its own financial support) must apply for renewal every three years. The addition of New York and Iowa to the national Center for the Book's reading promotion network brings the total number of affiliated state centers to 46, plus the District of Columbia Center for the Book.

New York Center for the Book

The New York Center for Books and Reading will be hosted by the E.S. Bird Library at Syracuse University. Dierdre C. Stam, the director, has wide experience in computer networks and in working with art museums and other cultural institutions. Major resources and partners in the Syracuse area include the Onondaga County Public Library, various Syracuse University schools, and Laubach Literacy International, which is headquartered in Syracuse. Plans are developing for a New York City base which will include Syracuse University's Lubin House, Columbia University Library, and other organizations.



New York Director Deirdre Stam

According to Stam (right), the New York Center for Books and Reading will focus first on publicizing and supporting activities of other organizations, and second on initiating direct programming where the need exists. For information, contact Dierdre C. Stam, E.S. Bird Library, Syracuse University, 211 Waverly Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13244, telephone (315) 443-2598, e-mail: **dcstam@aol.com**. The center's Web site is **www.newyorkbooks.org**.

Iowa Center for the Book

The Iowa State Library in Des Moines will host the new Iowa Center for the Book. Its coordinator is Roy Kenagy, Information Services Manager at the Iowa State Library, who emphasized the project's cooperative nature when the new center was announced: "We will enlist many different people and groups, but we are especially pleased by the early commitment to our endeavor by the University of Iowa Center for the Book and our state humanities council, Humanities Iowa."

Iowa first lady Christie Vilsack

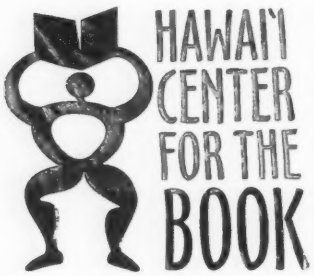
The center's advisory panel will include Iowa's first lady Christie Vilsack; state librarian Mary Wegner; Chris Rossi, executive director, Humanities Iowa; and Timothy Barrett, director, University of Iowa Center for the Book. Additional members will represent all geographic areas of the state and a cross-section of Iowa's "community of the book," from author to reader.

Initially the Iowa Center for the Book will focus on coordinating and expanding existing book and reading programs. It is assuming coordination of Stories 2000, a multifaceted literacy program established by Christie Vilsack. In partnership with Humanities Iowa, it will develop a Web-based events calendar, map, and directory of statewide book, reading and cultural events. It will work with the University of Iowa Center for the Book, which has a special strength in the book arts, to reach out to Iowa communities with presentations by book specialists in schools, colleges, public libraries, and adult education venues. It will initiate "All Iowa Reads," a statewide promotion effort that will highlight the state's 543 local public libraries as centers for reading in their communities.

For information about the Iowa Center for the Book, contact Roy Kenagy, Coordinator, State Library of Iowa, 1112 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, telephone (515) 281-6789, fax (515) 281-6191, e-mail: **roy.kenagy@lib.state.ia.us**.

Roy Kenagy and Iowa State Librarian Mary Wegner. Iowa is the 46th state affiliate of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

New York Center *for* Books and Reading



Hawaii Center for the Book Officially Opened

The inaugural event of the Hawaii Center for the Book, held at the Hawaii State Library in Honolulu on Feb. 1, featured an Asian Lion Dance, a reception, and remarks from Caroline Spencer, director of the library and state center coordinator. Also in attendance were Hawaii's first lady Vicky Cayetano, the Hawaii Center for the Book's honorary chairperson and this writer. The colorful event, which included traditional Hawaiian music, dancing, and food, was followed in subsequent days by Hawaii Center for the Book events in Maui and Kauai. The Maui program, held on Feb. 4 at the Kahului Public Library, focused on Deborah Iida, whose new book "Middle Son," is the centerpiece of the new "Maui County Reads" (Hawaii Center for the Book) book discussion project. In Kauai on Feb. 8, John Cole met at the Lihue Public Library with state librarian Virginia Lowell and Kauai librarians to talk about the Hawaii Center for the Book and potential projects that might take advantage of Hawaii's natural interest in oral history and language. ◆

Paul H. Mark

Center for the Book Director John Cole at the opening with former Hawaii first lady Lynne Waihee, a member of the new Hawaii Center for the Book's advisory board.

25 Years of the Center for the Book

Symposia and Conferences

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the fifth in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

Since April 1978, when it cosponsored its first conference, symposia and conferences have been important means for the Center for the Book to use the resources and prestige of the Library of Congress "to stimulate public interest in books, reading, libraries, and literacy."

In the past 25 years, the center has sponsored approximately 115 one-day symposia or 2-3 day conferences; most have been reported in the "Information Bulletin." Most have also taken place in cooperation with other Library of Congress offices or divisions or partners outside the Library. Symposia or conference proceedings account for approximately half of the center's 105 publications. The center's Web site (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) contains information about these publications and all Center for the Book activities.

Conferences planned for 2002 include "History of Libraries in the United States," hosted by the Library Company of Philadelphia on April 11-13 and cosponsored with Princeton University, the Council on Library and Information Resources, and the Bibliographical Society of America; and, in St. Petersburg, Russia, on June 22-23, a conference on national reading promotion cosponsored with the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation) and its Pushkin Library Megaproject.

Symposia and Conference Highlights

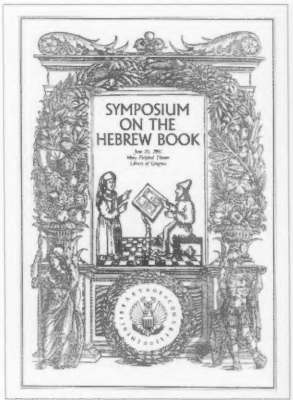
An asterisk (*) indicates a Center for the Book publication.

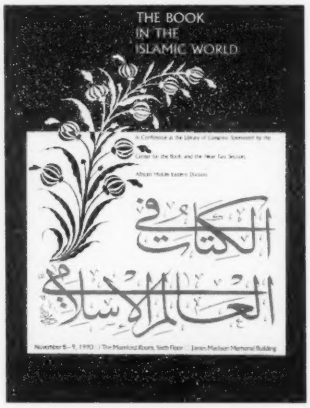
April 26-27, 1978. "Television, the Book and the Classroom,"* the center's first conference, cosponsored with the U.S. Office of Education, features educator Mortimer J. Adler and former CBS president Frank Stanton as keynote speakers.

April 4-5, 1979. The Center for the Book brings major publishers and booksellers together for a conference that addresses "Responsibilities of the American Book Community."*

Nov. 18-19, 1981. Barbara Bush, wife of Vice President George Bush, presents the luncheon talk at the Center for the Book's conference on "Reading and Successful Living: The Family-School Partnership."*

Feb. 17, 1983. In its first symposium honoring a notable publishing endeavor and book series, the center hosts "Books in Action: The Armed Services Editions,"* a celebration of the 40th





Attractive printed programs accompanied two scholarly meetings organized in the early 1990s: a symposium on the Hebrew book, held June 20, 1991; and a conference on the book in the Islamic world, held Nov. 8-9, 1990.

anniversary of the specially-formatted paperbacks distributed by the government to American servicemen and servicewomen during World War II.

Sept. 29, 1983. The center brings together authors, librarians, and government officials fors a symposium about public lending right: the idea, never adopted in the United States, that authors are entitled to be compensated for the multiple uses of their books in libraries (see "Information Bulletin," Dec. 12, 1983).

Nov. 9-10, 1983. More than 30 biographers join publishers, editors, librarians and readers for "Biography & Books,"* a conference to discuss the most popular form of nonfiction in the U.S.

March 7, 1984. At a one-day symposium, the Library's Advisory Committee on the Book in the Future meets to discuss its findings and recommendations. The report on the discussion and additional information are included in the 1987 volume "Books in Our Future: Perspectives and Proposals."*

Oct. 25-26, 1984. The center and the Geography and Map Division sponsor a conference on "Images of the World: The Atlas Through History."*

July 14-16, 1994. At the Library of Congress, the center hosts the second annual conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing (SHARP). More than 200 historians and librarians participate (see "Information Bulletin," Sept. 19, 1994).

May 15, 1995. To mark Herman Wouk's donation to the Library of Congress of the manuscripts of two of his World War II novels, "Winds of War" and "War and Remembrance," the center and the Manuscript Division sponsor the symposium, "The Historical Novel: A Celebration of the Achievements of Herman Wouk."* Wouk is a featured participant in the symposium.

Dec. 8-9, 1995. "Amassing American Stuff: The Library of Congress's New Deal Arts Collections," a Library-wide conference organized and funded by the Center for the Book, bringstogether 21 veterans (artists, musicians, writers, architects, archivists, photographers, printmakers, folklorists, actors and playwrights) of the New Deal arts projects of the 1930s and the early 1940s (see "Information Bulletin," Feb. 6, 1995).

April 9-10, 1997. More than a dozen authors and illustrators of the 24-volume "Rivers of America" book series (1937-1974) gather at the Library of Congress to celebrate the 60th anniversary of this classic publication, a commemoration sponsored by the center and the American Folklife Center (see "Information Bulletin," June 9, 1997).

Nov. 14, 1997. With the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, the center sponsors "Book Palace of the American People," a symposium marking the centennial of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building and the publication of a new book about its art and architecture (see "Information Bulletin," Dec. 1997).

Oct. 23-24, 2000. The Center for the Book organizes and funds "Interpreting the Past: Libraries, Society & Culture," the first two days of the Library of Congress Bicentennial conference, "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." Twenty-five library

Biographer Edmund Morris at the 1983 "Biography & Books" conference; Geography and Map Division chief John Wolter speaks at the 1983 conference "Images of the World"; Manuscript Division chief James Hutson shows a George Washington manuscript to actor Barry Bostwick prior to the "Biography & Books" conference; biographers David McCullough (left) and Kenneth Lynn at "Biography & Books"

historians from 12 countries participate in the meeting, which is designated Library History Seminar X, continuing a 40-year seminar series established by American library historians in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1961, where the first seminar was held (see "Information Bulletin," Feb. 2001). ◆

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